UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.96/825/Part I/26
26 August 1994

ENGLISH
Original: ENGLISH/FRENCH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME
Forty-fifth session

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

PART I. AFRICA

Section 26 - Other countries in Africa

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03558 (E)

I.26 OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

Area overview

1. This chapter covers UNHCR activities in Botswana, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa.

Botswana

Characteristics of the refugee population

2. At 31 December 1993, Botswana hosted a refugee population of 514 refugees comprising 219 from Angola, 158 from South Africa, 55 from Lesotho and 82 from various other countries. Out of the total, 406 refugees were being assisted by UNHCR in the Dukwi refugee settlement, north-west of Francistown, while the remaining 108 were mostly in urban centres, where several of them held jobs in the public and private sectors. The breakdown was as follows:

Country of origin	Total 01/01/93	Total 31/12/93	Location	Type of assistance
Angola	207	219	Dukwi, other towns and villages	CM, LS
South Africa	229	158	"	CM, LS
Others	61	137	"	CM, LS
Total	497	514		

Programme objectives and priorities

Refugees in Dukwi Camp

3. Until the situation in the countries of origin improves, care and maintenance assistance will continue to be provided. Local integration efforts will continue with the aim of enabling as many refugees as possible to achieve self-reliance in 1994. Social and legal counselling as well as skills training and income-generation activities will be intensified in order to encourage self-reliance among the refugees.

Urban refugees

4. This group will continue to be assisted, as required, in the sectors of education, vocational training, counselling services and employment through the Botswana Council for Refugees (BCR).

Voluntary repatriation

5. Voluntary repatriation will be promoted for refugees from countries where conditions for return, in safety and dignity, are restored. In particular, it is expected that most of the remaining South Africans will continue to repatriate voluntarily, following the election of the Government of National Unity in their home country in May 1994. The situation in Angola is being monitored closely. Should the current peace process be concluded successfully, the Office will promote voluntary repatriation of the Angolan refugees. The situation in other countries of origin will continue to be monitored closely, and possible voluntary repatriation will be promoted, if and when the conditions for a safe and dignified return are established.

Protection

6. Efforts will continue to promote a liberal asylum policy and to seek immediate and unhindered access for UNHCR to detained persons who claim asylum. Protection and counselling assistance will be offered to those determined to be of concern to the High Commissioner.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

7. BCR is UNHCR's main implementing partner, both at Gabarone and at the Dukwi refugee settlement. Various organizations such as the Lutheran World Federation, the Botswana Council of Churches and the Quakers continue to contribute in-kind material assistance to the refugees. The Government of Botswana, through the Office of the President, continues to staff the police post within the settlement. The Government also provides free primary education and a truck with fuel in the settlement. The UNHCR Branch Office in Gabarone is responsible for overall coordination and monitoring of the protection and assistance programme for refugees.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

8. Slightly higher than anticipated expenditure was incurred under the care and maintenance project for improvement of sanitation facilities at Dukwi refugee settlement. The project staff who had been given notice had to be retained after the repatriation of the Angolan refugees was suspended following the renewed conflict in Angola. This also led to a further increase in the local settlement project budget resulting from the intensification of income-generating activities for this group.

9. An allocation was made from Overall Allocations for the repatriation of 40 South African refugees, 3 Lesotho refugees and 1 Mozambican.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

10. Care and maintenance assistance will be continued for about 400 refugees residing in Dukwi, and other needy refugees residing in Gabarone. Resettlement cases will continue to be presented to potential receiving countries.

Voluntary repatriation

11. Some 40 South African refugees have registered for voluntary repatriation and are expected to depart during 1994. Given the termination of the special programme for the repatriation to South Africa as of the end of 1993, applications for repatriation to South Africa will be processed, on an individual basis, under the UNHCR Headquarters Global Allocation for repatriation of individuals from various countries.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Care and maintenance

12. Care and maintenance to the beneficiaries at Dukwi Refugee Settlement will continue. In addition, assistance will be provided to the urban caseload in education, vocational training and counselling services. The Government of Botswana will continue to provide free education to primary school refugee students in Dukwi. It is anticipated that the majority of the refugees in Dukwi will have become self-reliant by the end of 1995.

Special Programmes

Education Account

13. The appropriation for 1993/1994 covers scholarship for 15 refugee students at the senior secondary and university levels in different institutions in Botswana. Assistance will continue for the same number during the 1994/1995 and 1995/1996 academic years.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

14. Following the identification of weaknesses in the financial and administrative procedures, a Senior Finance/Administrative Officer was dispatched on mission from Headquarters to Botswana to address the problems and to provide training to Branch Office administrative and financial staff. A slightly higher expenditure was therefore incurred, but overall expenditure was lower than the revised 1993 administrative budget, largely resulting from savings under general operating expenses.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

15. In an effort to establish the appropriate level of support to operational activities, a detailed review of administrative requirements was carried out. As a result, the post of Representative will be discontinued in July 1994. The posts of Senior Secretary and Driver are also scheduled for discontinuation as of September 1994. The status of the UNHCR office will be changed to a Liaison Office and will comprise a Senior Liaison Officer (L.4), a Senior Administrative Secretary (GL.5) and a Driver (GL.2/3). The Liaison Office will receive supervision and professional support from the Office of the Regional Representative for Southern Africa.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

16. In line with the change of the status of UNHCR Office, a lower administrative budget is being proposed for 1995.

Chad

Characteristics of the refugee population

17. At 31 December 1993, the refugee population in Chad consisted mainly of 61 Sudanese and a few urban refugees of various origins. The breakdown of the refugee population was as follows:

Country of origin	Number at 01/01/93	Number at 31/12/93	Percentage			Place	Type of assistance
			Men	Women	Children		
Sudan	66	61	98	2	-	Ndjamena	CM
Others	7	2	100	-	-	"	CM

Programme objectives and priorities

18. The aim will be to make sure that the majority of the refugees recover some degree of self-sufficiency by receiving assistance whereby they can live in decent conditions. To this end, self-sufficiency activities will be carried through under micro-projects. It should be emphasized, however, that the deterioration of the economic situation, the devaluation of the CFA franc, insecurity and the very strained political climate may well jeopardize the implementation of these activities. UNHCR will continue to organize the repatriation of individuals wishing to return to their country of origin. As regards protection, the Regional Branch Office will remain in regular contact with the central authorities in order to make sure of the establishment of a national commission responsible for handling the problems of protection and assistance encountered by the refugees.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

19. Programme administration in Chad is ensured by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) acting on behalf of UNHCR. "Secours Catholique pour le Développement" (SECADEV) will continue to be UNHCR's operational partner for refugee assistance.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

20. In 1993, 68 refugees received assistance from UNHCR under the care and maintenance project, in the fields of health, shelter and household articles. As for the income-generating activities sector, no micro-project was implemented as the operational partner did not have experienced staff

available to assess this sector. Nevertheless, a refugee group set up a micro-project feasibility study group which is requiring additional funding from the operational partner for its activities in this field.

21. The increase in the workload made it necessary for UNDP to recruit a programme assistant and a secretary under an agreement between the two agencies. In addition, the salaries of an administrative officer and driver for the operational partner are being covered by the UNHCR project, on a part-time basis. UNHCR also helped to defray UNDP's administrative expenses and covered the operating costs of the vehicles used under the project.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

22. The Regional Branch Office, with the collaboration of UNDP and SECADEV, has revised upwards in local currency the subsistence allocations and one-time assistance granted to urban refugees in view of the socio-economic situation, which has been aggravated by the devaluation of the CFA franc. Following this devaluation, EU dollar requirements decreased and assistance is therefore planned for some hundred urban refugees for a period of six months.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Care and maintenance

23. The concern of the Regional Branch Office continues to be the promotion of activities geared to refugee self-sufficiency in Chad. In order to achieve this, it is proposed that income-generating activities be developed.

Voluntary repatriation

24. It is planned to repatriate 40 individuals in 1995 under the regional project administered by the Kinshasa Regional Branch Office. In addition to the 400 or so Chadian refugees expected in 1994 from Nigeria, it is possible that other groups, such as those in the Central African Republic, may apply to return from their country of asylum if the situation in Chad becomes more stable.

Resettlement

25. The activities carried out by the Regional Branch Office will be continued in this field, particularly for family reunification. There are three urgent cases in Chad, awaiting resettlement in 1994 under the regional project administered by the Kinshasa Regional Branch Office.

Congo

Characteristics of the refugee population

26. At 31 December 1993, Congo hosted 13,646 refugees comprising 10,065 from Angola, 2,156 from Chad, 395 from Zaire, 296 from the Central African Republic, 145 from Rwanda, 60 from Cameroon and 529 from other countries. A total of 4,218, mostly Angolans from Cabinda Province, received UNHCR

assistance. New arrivals during the year totalled 4,203 (of whom 4,086 from Angola), while voluntary repatriation departures came to 111 (of whom 73 Chadians). In addition, 56 births and 34 deaths were recorded.

27. The breakdown of the assisted and non-assisted refugee population as of 31 December 1993 is shown below:

Country of origin	Number 01.01.93	Number 31.12.93	Per cent M*/F*/C**	Location	Type of assistance
Angola	5 955	3 860 93 6 112	18/16/66	Pointe N. Brazzav. Rural	CM LS n. assisted
Cameroon	60	7 53	30/10/60	Brazzav.	LS n. assisted
Central African Rep.	325	48 248	42/10/48	Brazzav.	LS n. assisted
Chad	2 209	55 2 101	47/13/40	Brazzav.	LS n. assisted
Rwanda	55	34 111	24/35/41	Brazzav.	LS n. assisted
Zaire	361	69 326	54/18/28	Brazzav.	LS n. assisted
Various	567	52 477	52/21/27	Brazzav.	LS n. assisted

* Adult males (M) and females (F) only.
** Children aged 0-18.

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

28. Political unrest which had gripped Congo during the first quarter of 1994 had calmed down by the end of May. Conflict in Angola continued. The devaluation of the local currency, which was effected in early 1994, will have consequences for the UNHCR programme in the region.

29. Following the recommendation of a 1992 UNHCR Programme and Technical Support Section mission and the allocation of land by the Government in 1993, some 4,000 of the Angolan refugees have been accommodated at Kondi-Mbaka in an effort to move the refugees from the border areas. The Government has allocated land for another settlement at Mavoadi, further north, where new arrivals at Kondi-Mbaka will be transferred as soon as possible.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

30. The programme for urban refugees in and around Brazzaville is implemented by the Conférence épiscopale du Congo (CEC) with support from UNDP and the Commission nationale pour l'assistance aux réfugiés (CNAR), the Government body responsible for refugee matters. The operational partner in Pointe Noire is the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCS).

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

31. The emergency assistance programme was converted into a care and maintenance programme in April 1993. Although the UNHCR Programme and Technical Support Services mission stated that the site at Kondi-Mbaka was not suitable for a population of more than 2,000 refugees, by the end of 1993, there were already about 3,800 at the site.

32. Since only 111 persons were assisted in their voluntary repatriation, expenditures were below the approved budget. Only one family of Zairians was assisted for family reunion in Belgium under the country allocation for resettlement, and 34 Zairians were assisted for family reunion purposes under the Headquarters Overall Allocation for resettlement.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

33. In 1994, the Government identified additional land to accommodate Angolan refugees who cannot be accommodated at Kondi-Mbaka, and to allow them to engage in agricultural production to enhance their food basket and reduce their reliance on food assistance. It is planned to send a site planning expert to assist in the technical aspects of setting up the new camp at Mavoadi. The proposed 1994 allocation has been revised downwards to account for the actual population, which is lower than originally foreseen. However, the development of a second site requires substantial financial inputs.

34. The situation in Cabinda Province, Angola, does not yet permit organized mass repatriation to be planned. However, voluntary repatriation remains a priority for refugees from other countries in 1994. Assistance towards voluntary repatriation and resettlement is covered under a regional project managed by the UNHCR Regional Office in Kinshasa.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Care and maintenance

35. The 1995 proposals are based on a stable population of Angolan refugees from Cabinda, settled at two agricultural sites, which still requires basic care and maintenance assistance to supplement partial self-sufficiency. The proposed allocation takes into account the devaluation of the currency.

Voluntary repatriation

36. Also in 1995, the regional repatriation project administered by the Regional Office in Kinshasa will cover assistance to voluntary repatriation cases. It is not yet possible to make proposals for mass voluntary repatriation to Cabinda Province, Angola, from Pointe Noire.

Local settlement

37. A proposal has been made to assist 208 refugees of various origins in and around Brazzaville through the counselling and social services of the CEC. An additional provision is proposed for educational assistance for secondary school students. The proposed allocation takes into account the devaluation of the currency.

Resettlement

38. A regional project administered by the Regional Office in Kinshasa was established in 1994 and will continue in 1995 to cover all resettlement cases that have been accepted in the countries under its jurisdiction. This project will also cover cases accepted for family reunion.

Special Programmes

Education Account

39. Fifty students benefit from this programme in the 1993/1994 academic year. Owing to funding constraints, however, only those who are already scholarship holders will benefit in the 1994/1995 academic year. The proposal made for 1995/1996 is for 50 students, however a lower per capita cost is anticipated.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

40. Expenditure for staff and non-staff costs related to the establishment of one international post and three local posts in Pointe Noire as well as four local posts in Brazzaville was within the approved budget.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

41. One post in Brazzaville was transferred to Pointe Noire and retitled effective 1 July 1994. The estimates for staff costs had to be increased, as did the provision for general operating expenses. UNHCR staff in Brazzaville continue to work in the premises of and receive administrative support from UNDP.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

42. No major changes in the programme delivery and administrative support costs are proposed for 1995. All time-limited posts have been extended to 31 December 1995.

Gabon

Characteristics of the refugee population

43. During 1993, the refugee population in Gabon increased from 272 in January to 597 in December 1993. This increase was due to the inflow of Angolan, Mauritanian and Chadian refugees. The great majority of the refugees live mainly in Libreville and Port Gentil where many have managed to find employment or engage in trading. A total of 268 needy persons, including 4 widows and 3 disabled persons, benefited from UNHCR assistance.

44. The breakdown at 31 December 1993 of the refugee population receiving assistance and not receiving assistance was as follows:

Country of origin	Total 01/01/93	Total 31/12/93	Percentage			Place	Type of assistance
			Men	Women	Children		
Angola	48	10 74	60	40	-	Libreville and Port Gentil	LS not assisted
Burundi	24	15 11	46	27	27	"	LS not assisted
Equatorial Guinea	51	20 58	85	15	-	"	LS not assisted
Liberia	10	16 11	76	12	12	"	LS not assisted
Mauritania	1	45 78	100	-	-	"	LS not assisted
Rwanda	13	12 2	67	25	8	"	LS not assisted
Chad	33	81 39	59	19	22	"	LS not assisted
Other origins	92	69 56	77	11	12	"	LS not assisted

Programme objectives and priorities

45. One of the priorities for this year will be to help the national authorities to establish a legal framework for the protection of refugees. At present, they are treated in the same way as economic immigrants on account of the difficult socio-economic situation of most of the countries that have been affected by the devaluation of the CFA franc. In order to assist the refugees in becoming self-sufficient, special emphasis will be laid on the promotion of small income-generating production units and efforts to secure employment. Where resettlement is concerned, priority will be given to Chadian asylum-seekers who will be directed towards the Central African Republic where planned projects already exist for their local integration. For high-risk cases and vulnerable groups, family reunification will also be a priority objective in 1994-1995. Lastly, UNHCR will continue to organize the repatriation of individuals applying to return to their country of origin.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

46. The "Commission centrale pour les réfugiés", attached to the Office of the President of the Republic, is still responsible for refugees in Gabon. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ensures the implementation of assistance projects and the administrative management of staff. The Kinshasa Regional Branch Office will also continue to ensure protection and assistance follow-up.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

47. Following the various political and socio-economic crises experienced by Gabon and the other countries of Central Africa, there has been an increase in the number of refugees. This trend, closely linked to the outbreak of social disturbances, inter-ethnic violence in some countries or the resumption of fighting in others, led UNHCR to increase its assistance programme through a transfer between appropriations.

48. An inevitable corollary of the increase in the number of refugees in 1993 was the increase in the workload for the one staff member in service up to that time. This situation made it necessary to recruit a full-time secretary, acquire office furniture, rent additional premises to serve as a secretariat and purchase office equipment (typewriter, computer, photocopier).

(b) 1994 planned implementation

49. Special emphasis will be laid on income-generating activities. Frequent home visits are being made with the object of identifying and, especially, better appraising the problems of vulnerable groups (women and children). The Regional Branch Office, in collaboration with UNDP, is reviewing assistance allowances and one-time aid to be granted to urban refugees having regard to the socio-economic situation in the country and in particular the consequences of the devaluation of the CFA franc.

50. To this end, it is carrying out frequent follow-up and supervisory missions. Training seminars on protection and the programme will be organized for field staff. The search for an additional operational partner has begun in order to manage more effectively the programme for a growing number of refugees.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Voluntary repatriation

51. The Regional Branch Office will repatriate some 100 refugees in 1995. Transport costs and a travel allowance will be covered under the regional repatriation project.

Local settlement

52. In order to help the refugees achieve self-sufficiency, UNHCR will seek to integrate some of them into income-generating projects (handicrafts, basketwork) financed jointly by the Government and UNDP in order to encourage women to engage more in small-scale trading (fruit sales, etc.).

53. It is estimated that some 600 refugees will receive assistance in 1995. The devaluation of the CFA franc resulted in a lower budget in 1995 although the number of refugees increased, as did the cost of medical expenses, in particular for serious cases.

54. At the level of administrative support, no change in the budget has been foreseen for 1995.

Resettlement

55. A part of the general allocation requested for the regional resettlement project administered by the Regional Branch Office will be used for the resettlement of families for which no durable solution can be envisaged in Gabon.

Special Programmes

(a) 1995 programme proposals

Education Account

56. The six students of various nationalities who received educational aid during the 1993-1994 academic year will continue to benefit from that assistance so that they can continue their studies in 1994-1995. It is planned that eight students will be assisted during the 1995-1996 academic year.

Lesotho

Characteristics of the refugee population

57. At 31 December 1993, Lesotho hosted 60 registered refugees, of whom 35 were young men of urban background from South Africa, and the other 25 were from various other African countries. Out of the total, 11 were females and 6 were below 18 years of age. In addition, the Government's estimate of some 4,000 spontaneously settled persons from South Africa, who have integrated locally, remains unchanged.

Programme objectives and priorities

58. UNHCR will continue to advise the Government of Lesotho on refugee matters, as well as provide assistance to individual, needy refugees.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

59. The Refugee Coordination Unit of the Ministry of the Interior of Lesotho is responsible for the implementation of assistance programmes for refugees in the country. UNHCR directly implements the special educational assistance

project for non-South African refugees from other countries. To this end, the UNHCR Counselling Officer continues to work from the UNDP office in Maseru, under the day-to-day supervision of the UNDP Resident Representative. The UNHCR Representative in Swaziland was accredited to Lesotho in June 1993 to maintain liaison and ensure effective implementation of the programme for assistance to individual refugees.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

60. The closure of the UNHCR Branch Office in Lesotho on 30 June 1993 resulted in the need to strengthen the operational capacity of the implementing partner. Care and maintenance assistance was provided to some 30 urban refugees, as planned.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

61. Care and maintenance assistance is being provided to 35 needy urban refugees. The proposed allocation for this project has been revised downwards owing to the transfer of costs related to the salary of the Counselling Officer, previously paid by UNDP, which have now been incorporated in the UNHCR administrative budget.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Care and maintenance

62. The proposed initial allocation for 1995 is intended to provide care and maintenance assistance to some 35 urban refugees pending durable solutions. As in previous years, the project will cover assistance in basic food, primary education, medical referrals, income-generation activities, and legal and counselling services.

Special Programmes

Education Account

63. In the 1993/1994 academic year, 12 scholarships have been awarded to students who have refugee status in various other African countries. The 1994/1995 and 1995/1996 proposals cover 17 and 7 students, respectively, who are already enrolled in the educational institutions. No new scholarships are planned in view of financial constraints under the Education Account.

South African Repatriation Operation

64. By the end of 1993, a total of 100 South African refugees had repatriated voluntarily from Lesotho under the UNHCR Special Programme for the South African repatriation. An estimated 60 persons repatriated spontaneously.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

65. The post of the Representative was initially slated for discontinuation as of 31 March 1993. However, in order to ensure a proper phase-out of activities, the post was extended until 30 June 1993, resulting in higher expenditure under staff costs. This was partially offset by savings realized under other chapters of expenditure, such as the rental of premises and operating expenses.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

66. The UNHCR Counselling Officer, placed in the UNDP Office in Maseru as of mid-1993, continues to carry out the day-to-day activities of UNHCR relating to the provision of assistance to refugees under the guidance of the UNDP Resident Representative. The UNHCR Officer is under the functional supervision of the UNHCR Representative in Swaziland. The administrative budget covers provision of salary, rental of office space, utilities, fuel and office supplies.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

67. Activities in 1995 are expected to be similar to those in 1994. The proposed 1995 allocation is, therefore, the same as the proposed revised allocation for 1994. As of September 1994, when the status of the office in Swaziland will be changed to Liaison Office, the Counselling Officer in Lesotho will receive supervision and professional support from the Office of the Regional Representative for Southern Africa.

Namibia

Characteristics of the refugee population

68. At 31 December 1993, Namibia hosted a refugee population of 617 registered refugees comprising 553 from Angola, 18 from Rwanda and 10 from Zaire. The remaining 36 came from Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Malawi and Mozambique. The breakdown was as follows:

Country of Origin	Total 1/1/93	Total 31/12/93	Percentage M	F	C	Location	Type of Assistance
Angola	149	553	56	11	33	Osiri camp	CM
Others	49	64	83	12	5	Osiri camp/ elsewhere	CM
Total	198	617	59	11	30		

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

69. The eruption of civil war in Angola provoked a limited influx of refugees in the first half of 1993. Various joint missions to northern Namibia detected the presence of several hundred refugees. Some of them settled with relatives and tribesmen in the border area, others in the refugee camp, Osiri, which was established in August 1992.

Programme objectives and priorities

Protection

70. While UNHCR's objective is to assist the refugee population in Namibia to become self-reliant, the work prohibition prevents the refugees from engaging in wage-earning employment and self-employment. Discussions with the Government to obtain more favourable conditions in this domain continue. In this context, the accession by the Government of Namibia to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees without reservations to the articles concerning gainful employment is a high priority.

Care and maintenance

71. The assistance programme will continue in Osiri. Greater emphasis will be placed on small-scale income-generating activities, provision of education for both children and adults, as well as counselling services.

72. The small urban case-load will be provided with assistance in the areas of education, vocational training and counselling services.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

73. In consultation with the Government, the Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN) was requested to implement the programme of assistance for refugees in Namibia. This arrangement took effect as from January 1994. CCN implements the assistance and counselling programme at Osiri camp and in Windhoek. In addition to implementing the UNHCR programme, CCN also provides supplementary assistance from its own funds.

74. Other voluntary agencies, as well as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), provide regular inputs, in goods and services, in favour of the refugees at Osiri.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

75. In April 1993, a reception centre was set up in Eenhana, on the Namibian-Angolan border, to cater for the increased new arrivals from Angola. Initially, 304 refugees were accommodated there. Several sites were inspected for the establishment of a new camp. However, the need for a second site, in addition to Osiri, diminished when most people at Eenhana returned to Angola after the fighting in their regions of origin abated, and the feared mass influx did not occur.

76. The continuation of the civil war in Angola and the presence of a considerable number of Angolan refugees necessitated improvements to and consolidation of Osiri camp. Following a technical mission to the site, a project for the construction of shelter, sanitation and water supply was drawn up. This project, initially planned to be completed by the end of 1993, was delayed, and is now scheduled to be carried out in 1994.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

77. The revised 1994 programme places greater emphasis on small-scale income-generating activities at Osiri camp, education of both children and adults, and counselling services. CCN has stationed a counsellor at Osiri to help refugees make viable plans for their future.

78. A significant number of refugees have the potential and can benefit from secondary and tertiary education. English language training is being pursued with the objective of bringing qualified refugees to a level of English that would allow them to enter the regular Namibian educational system. At the same time, information on educational opportunities in Namibia is being collected and disseminated to potential refugee students. Existing professional and vocational training facilities are being explored and refugees are encouraged to apply. The facilities for primary education at Osiri, which are poor, will be upgraded as a matter of priority.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

Care and maintenance

79. In the event of no major political changes in Angola during the course of 1994, an assistance programme will continue for an estimated 600 needy refugees, including also refugees from other countries. Sanitation, basic health, education, skills training and income-generation activities, which are geared to promotion of self-reliance, will be intensified.

Special Programmes

80. In 1993, a first group of university students in Namibia received scholarships from the German Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) fund. In 1994, eight refugees are being sponsored by the fund at the University of Namibia, covered under a regional project. They are expected to continue in 1995 and new students are likely to apply for scholarships to commence their studies in January 1995.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

81. The medical evacuation of the Protection Officer necessitated the deployment of another staff member on mission status. Higher expenditure was thus incurred in the budget for salaries and extended mission costs under common staff costs.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

82. As from January 1994, two General Service posts were created to assist the Protection Officer. The post of Protection Officer will be reclassified to a Senior Liaison Officer. The status of the UNHCR Office, which has been incorporated in the Office of UNDP Resident Representative since 1991, will be changed to that of a Liaison Office.

83. The Liaison Office will comprise a Senior Liaison Officer, a Senior Administrative Secretary and a Driver. The office will receive supervision and professional support from the Regional Office for Southern Africa.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

84. The status and activities of the UNHCR Office are expected to be similar to those of late 1994. Accordingly, the posts of Senior Liaison Officer, Administrative Secretary and Driver are being extended until 31 December 1995. The other objects of expenditure in the administrative budget are also planned at about the same level.

South Africa

Characteristics of the refugee population

85. At 31 December 1993, South Africa hosted an estimated 270,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, including 20,000 asylum-seekers of various nationalities living in urban areas. It is anticipated that up to 250,000 Mozambicans may avail themselves of voluntary repatriation assistance during 1994 and 1995. Assistance had also been provided to 15,104 South African returnees as of the end of 1993. Very little socio-economic information is available on Mozambican refugees living in South Africa. The results of one church survey indicate that 52.4 per cent of the population is female. In addition, 48.3 per cent are under 15 years old, 50.1 per cent are between 15-64 and 1.6 per cent are over 65 years old. The breakdown was as follows:

Country of origin	Number 1/1/93	Number 31/12/93	Percent		Location	Type of Assistance
			M	F		
Mozambique	250 000	250 000	48	52	Eastern Transvaal PWV	RP
South African Returnees	14 153	15 104	65	35	South Africa	RP, LS, CM
Various Asylum Seekers	N/A	20 000			urban areas	CM

Major developments (1993 and first quarter 1994)

86. The signing of two history agreements with the Government of South Africa and the establishment of a Branch Office have resulted in the need to expand considerably the protection programme. The Basic Agreement signed on 6 September 1993 formalized the status of UNHCR's presence, following the ad hoc arrangement entered into earlier to facilitate the reintegration of South African returnees. Following the signing of the Basic Agreement, a mission was carried out to determine the types of assistance and the number of the potential beneficiaries for assistance from the Office. As a result of the mission, and following a request from the Government, intensive training programmes are being carried out on the treatment of asylum applications and the establishment of determination procedures. In addition, the Office has devoted the necessary resources to provide legal protection and counselling assistance to asylum-seekers.

87. The conclusion of a Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of South Africa and Mozambique, and UNHCR on the implementation of the Mozambique Repatriation has necessitated the opening and staffing of five new UNHCR Field Offices. The Mozambicans, who are eligible for assistance, will benefit from a large-scale repatriation programme which has been established as of January 1994. By the end of 1995, if the repatriation operation proceeds according to plan, UNHCR's presence will be greatly reduced in the border areas.

Programme objectives and priorities

Mozambique repatriation

88. The signing of the Basic Agreement between UNHCR and the Government of South Africa and the Tripartite Agreement on 15 October 1993 between UNHCR, and the Governments of Mozambique and South Africa, will provide the basis for cooperation between the parties in the efforts to gain access to the Mozambican population in South Africa. Following an eligibility exercise in the areas of major concentrations, it has been estimated that some 250,000 persons may require assistance in repatriation to Mozambique during the course of 1994 and 1995. The UNHCR-assisted organized repatriation began in January 1994 and will continue in 1995. Material assistance being provided to returnees, besides transport, in 1994 and 1995, includes repatriation kits and food for the return movement to Mozambique.

Returnee programme

89. The reintegration project for the benefit of 1,100 South African returnees will continue during 1994 and 1995. Some 550 returnees will benefit from training and job placement assistance during 1994. An additional 550 returnees will receive similar assistance in 1995. In addition, some 3,600 exiles/refugees from South Africa who have been registered and cleared by the Government of South Africa, under the special programme for returnees, but who could not return thus far for a variety of reasons, are expected to benefit from assistance under the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

Urban refugees

90. An increase in the number of asylum-seekers in the first quarter of 1994 has been reported. Many of those individuals are believed to have been attracted by economic opportunities. Therefore, both the Government and the UNHCR Branch Office feel that any establishment of an elaborate package of assistance may result in further increases in the number of asylum-seekers. Asylum-seekers who have secured employment usually are given work permits by the Government pending the result of their status determination hearings. In accordance with its protection mandate, the Branch Office provides advice to all asylum-seekers and refugees on the new asylum and status determination procedures. Limited assistance, in the form of legal and social counselling as well as basic emergency provisions for needy urban refugees, will be provided during the course of 1994 and 1995.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

91. The Government of South Africa, through its various ministries, will continue to coordinate assistance to refugees and returnees. With regard to the Mozambican repatriation operation, there are three key implementing partners.

92. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is responsible for logistics, including bus contracts, departure schedules, border clearances and linking with IOM in Mozambique for onward transportation. Masungulo Agency, an autonomous arm of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, is responsible for registration, information campaigns, distribution of food and repatriation kits before departure as well as procurement of the items in the repatriation kits. Médecins-sans-Frontières - France (MSF-France) is responsible for identification, construction or upgrading of the sites for staging areas, water and sanitation in the staging areas, as well as a reinforced vaccination campaign, warehouses, guards, and a mine awareness information campaign. UNICEF will undertake a study on vulnerable groups, especially women and children. The Japanese Volunteer Center (JVC) will manage the skills training programme for the South African returnees.

General Programmes

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

93. Since December 1992, the organized transport of returnees to South Africa had been halted following the disclosure of discrepancies in the beneficiary statistics and related financial problems which were identified in UNHCR's main implementing partner. A United Nations internal audit mission subsequently went to South Africa and initiated investigations. Pending the results of the mission, and in view of the prevailing economic hardship facing returnees, funds were made available from the 1993 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation to support reintegration activities.

94. Owing to the difficulties experienced with the implementing agency, National Coordinating Committee for Repatriation (NCCR) in 1992, alternative arrangements had to be finalized with IOM in order to facilitate the return of and assistance to significant numbers of South African exiles still awaiting repatriation. These arrangements were concluded at UNHCR Headquarters to cover the January-April 1993 period. A total of 750 refugees were targeted

for transport assistance and a reintegration grant in cash. The project was later revised and extended to 31 December 1993 to allow for delays in implementation, to review the targeted beneficiaries and to include a category of spontaneous returnees. IOM reported that assistance was provided to a total of 1,153 persons during the course of 1993.

95. The agreement between UNHCR and NCCR for the implementation of the returnee programme expired in December 1992. However, a number of issues particularly related to the payment of grants to those who returned in 1992 were outstanding and unresolved. This necessitated the following:

(i) Compilation of a master-list of NCCR beneficiaries. Based on this, a list of those persons whose return was directly facilitated by UNHCR was produced.

(ii) A project to pay outstanding grants to eligible individuals in category (i) above was established in June 1993. Under this project, an initial allocation was earmarked for payment to 150 adults and 50 children. The amount was later increased in order to pay outstanding grants to approximately 800 adults and 400 children who qualified as a result of the master-list exercise.

(iii) A small project to provide for the protection needs of returnees was established and implemented by the South African Council of Churches (SACC). Under this project, the returnees have received legal counselling through para-legal staff employed in several SACC offices.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

96. Some 20,000 asylum-seekers and refugees are expected to benefit from counselling assistance and care and maintenance during 1994. UNHCR will provide social counselling and assistance to these groups, in particular vulnerable cases. The assistance will be in the form of payments for temporary accommodation, emergency medical care, assistance to victims of torture, school fees for children and transportation. UNHCR will launch a country-wide protection training programme aimed at benefiting government officials who deal with asylum-seekers and refugee status determination.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

97. Legal and social counselling, the provision of assistance for the basic needs of asylum-seekers and refugees, and the training of government officials in refugee law and eligibility determination procedures will continue in 1995 under the local settlement project.

Special Programmes

South African returnee programme

Variations in planned activities in 1993

98. Pending the finalization of the audit review of NCCR's financial records, a project was established to assist destitute returnees whose period of return coincided with the disclosure of financial mismanagement by the implementing agency and who, therefore, could not benefit from the integration grant planned under the project implemented by NCCR. An estimated 200 individuals amongst those who returned between 4 September and 31 December 1992 have benefited from the integration grant provided under the project established in 1993. This project was funded partly from the Special Programme for the South African returnees and partly from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

Mozambique repatriations

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

99. The conclusion of the Mozambique General Peace Agreement in October 1992 and the signing of the Tripartite Agreement allowed preparations for the repatriation of Mozambican refugees to start in November 1993. Preparatory activities, including surveys of the beneficiary population and their locations, and information campaigns to inform the Mozambican community of the repatriation operation were carried out in 1993.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

100. The Mozambican voluntary repatriation operation will be implemented in two phases. In Phase I, UNHCR will take over the voluntary repatriation of those persons who had previously been assisted to return across the Kruger National Park by the South African Defence Force. In this phase, returnees will only receive transport assistance from IOM, and family kits will not be distributed. However, returnees will be able to register inside Mozambique for the assistance programmes available there. Phase II of the operation, which started in April, foresees an acceleration of the organized repatriation. It is planned that up to 100,000 returnees will be repatriated to Mozambique in 1994. They will receive blankets, buckets, plastic sheeting and a one month's supply of food commodities upon their departure. Operational support will be provided to various implementing partners who are actively engaged in the implementation of the repatriation operation.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

101. The organized repatriation of Mozambican refugees will continue in 1995. It is anticipated that some 150,000 persons will return that year, bringing the total number of returnees to 250,000. The activities planned under the 1995 project are expected to be similar to those envisaged in the 1994 budget for the repatriation of Mozambican refugees.

Other Trust Funds

(a) 1994 planned implementation

102. As regards the South African returnees, the prevailing economic climate in South Africa is a major obstacle to their smooth reintegration. Consequently a skills training programme to benefit up to 550 needy returnees has been established with a contribution from the Government of Japan.

(b) 1995 programme proposals

103. The vocational skills training programme will assist an additional 550 South African returnees and other deserving cases in the acquisition of marketable skills.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

104. In view of certain events requiring several Internal Audit missions from Headquarters and the need to conclude the compilation of the master-lists for the beneficiaries of the South African returnee programme, as recommended by the Internal Audit Division, it became necessary to extend the short-term contracts of seven local positions for three months beyond their expiry date. The mission of an international staff member also had to be extended for a further period of four months beyond the intended discontinuation date in order to provide administrative support to the Office of the Chief of Mission in Johannesburg pending the identification of a candidate for the post of Administrative Officer and to allow for an overlap with the latter for briefing and handover. Furthermore, two international and two local positions were created as of July 1993 for planning and preparatory activities of the Mozambican repatriation from South Africa.

105. The variations described above resulted in higher expenditure than originally foreseen. This increase in expenditure was partly offset by savings under other chapters of expenditure, notably the maintenance of premises and the procurement of transport and other office equipment.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

106. Five new offices were established in December 1993 for the Mozambican Repatriation Operation. Twelve international and 50 local posts were created as of January 1994. In addition, seven local General Service posts were created as of June 1994 in support of the repatriation operation.

107. Extensive local and regional travel is planned in the revised 1994 budget to ensure that the implementation of the repatriation programme is coordinated appropriately with the Governments of Mozambique and South Africa as well as the implementing partners in various locations. Furthermore, the training of South African government officials and other interested parties in eligibility determination procedures and the processing of asylum applications involves frequent in-country travel by UNHCR staff.

108. Given the expansion of the operational activities, and in order to provide additional office space as well as an improved safety environment for the increased staffing level, the office premises were relocated to another area in Johannesburg. Office premises are also being rented for the Sub-Office in Nelspruit and in four other field locations.

109. Office supplies, utilities, fuel, maintenance of equipment and other operating expenses for the Branch Office, the Sub-Office and four field locations are planned in the revised budget as well as transport, communications and other office equipment.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

110. Taking into account the political developments which have led to the readmission of South Africa into the international community and the planned scaling down of assistance activities to Mozambican refugees in various countries of asylum within the region, the status of the UNHCR office in South Africa will be changed to that of Regional Office for southern Africa. The UNHCR Liaison Offices in Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland and Lesotho will report to and receive supervision from the Regional Office in Johannesburg.

111. The Mozambican Repatriation Operation will continue in 1995 and it is expected that the same staffing level for the Mozambican repatriation will be required. Therefore, extension of all the existing posts is planned in the initial budget until 31 December 1995.

112. Training programmes for agencies and government counterparts, as well as the joint coordination missions, will continue in 1995. Thus, provisions for regional and local travel will be maintained at the same level as in the revised 1994 budget.

113. Rental of office premises in Johannesburg, Nelspruit and the other field locations will be also maintained in the budget for 1995.

114. Considering the transport and communications equipment already purchased in previous years, the provision for procurement of non-expendable property in the initial 1995 budget is lower than the 1994 revised budget.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994			1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED By 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
				CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
695.8 a/	250.1	236.7	Congo		180.2
783.6	489.3	330.5	Namibia		365.2
78.0	116.4	109.6	Chad		109.6
–	–	285.4 g/	South Africa		–
173.9	44.7	14.3	Lesotho		11.2
256.1	312.7	247.4	Botswana		248.8
3.8 b/	–	–	Other countries		–
				VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
43.1	–	–	Congo		–
0.5 b/	–	–	Namibia		–
2.7 b/	–	–	Gabon		–
3.8 b/	–	–	Botswana		–
523.6 c/	734.1	–	South Africa		–
–	–	–	Other countries		–
				LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
347.4	264.8	249.4	Congo		192.3
135.7 d/	146.3	139.2	Gabon		82.7
–	–	–	South Africa		414.0
–	–	–	Lesotho		–
104.6 e/	–	–	Botswana		–
0.1 b/	–	–	Other countries		–
				RESETTLEMENT	
30.4 f/	–	–	Congo		–
1.4 b/	–	–	Chad		–
1.9 b/	–	–	Other countries		–
				PROGRAMME DELIVERY	
–	–	264.6	Botswana	See Annexes I a and II a	152.1
		341.5	Congo	See Annexes I a and II a	339.2
–	–	56.8	Lesotho	See Annexes I a and II a	56.8
–	–	164.0	Namibia	See Annexes I a and II a	178.5
–	–	580.0	South Africa	See Annexes I a and II a	620.4
–	–	202.8	Training	See Annexes I a and II a	202.8
3,186.4	2,358.4	3,222.2		SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	3,153.8
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	
278.9	274.9	86.1	Botswana	See Annexes I b and II b	53.2
–	–	44.6	Namibia	See Annexes I b and II b	25.1
–	–	180.9	South Africa	See Annexes I b and II b	177.0
8.2	–	–	Chad	See Annexes I b and II b	–
97.3	–	22.4	Congo	See Annexes I b and II b	12.0
61.5	283.5	185.1	Training	See Annexes I b and II b	195.1
3,632.3	**2,916.8**	**3,741.3**		**TOTAL (1)**	**3,616.2**

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994			1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED By 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
				EDUCATION ACCOUNT	
196.9	196.9	196.9	Congo	50 university scholarships	142.2
35.2	35.2	35.2	Gabon	8 university scholarships	31.8
88.0	82.0	82.0	Lesotho	7 university scholarships	39.7
80.2	80.2	80.2	Botswana	15 university scholarships	80.2
1.8	–	–	Chad		–
				MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION OPERATION	
321.6	7,106.1	9,801.6	South Africa		10,887.6
–	–	2,485.5	South Africa	PROGRAMME DELIVERY	2,418.6
–	–	390.0	Training	See Annexes I a and II a	380.0
–	–	331.0	South Africa	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	370.1
				SOUTH AFRICAN REPATRIATION	
1,173.0	–		South Africa	OPERATION	
				OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
0.1	–	–	Botswana		–
8.3	–	–	Namibia		–
		639.6	South Africa		550.0
2.4	–	–	Other countries		–
1,907.5	**7,500.4**	**14,042.0**		**TOTAL (2)**	**14,900.2**
5,539.8	**10,417.2**	**17,783.3**		**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**18,516.4**

a/ of which US$ 561,933 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation
c/ obligation incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
d/ of which US$ 1,099 incurred against Overall Allocation
e/ of which US$ 7,417 incurred against Overall Allocation
f/ of which US$ 24,946 incurred against Overall Allocation
g/ allocated from Global and Other Regional Programmes

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